

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

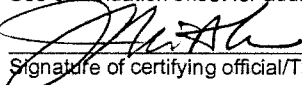
historic name Legg's Dependence
other names Long Creek Farm, William E. Porter Farm; QA-206

2. Location

street & number 200 Long Creek Court ☐ not for publication
city or town Stevensville x vicinity
state Maryland code MD county Queen Anne's code 035 zip code 21666-2960

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).


Signature of certifying official/Title

9-22-03
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register.
 - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register.
 - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ Determined not eligible for the National Register.
- ☐ removed from the National Register.
- ☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Legg's Dependence, QA-206
Name of Property

Queen Anne's County, Maryland
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
	1	structures
		objects
1	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

**number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register**

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL/Georgian

MID-19th CENTURY/Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

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Legg's Dependence, QA-206

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Description Summary:

The property historically known as Legg's Dependence, located at 200 Long Creek Court, is situated on a 5.06-acre parcel bordering Long Creek on the east side of Romancoke Road (MD Route 8) south of Stevensville in Queen Anne's County, Maryland. The two-and-a-half story, center hall plan brick house was built in several stages beginning around 1760-80 as a single-story hall/parlor plan dwelling. A single-story brick gable end addition was attached within the following decade. The house was enlarged to its two-and-a-half story form during the second quarter of the nineteenth century, and the interior was thoroughly reworked at the same time. Late nineteenth century modifications include extended eaves to roof, enlarged dormers, and a Victorian turned post porch. The house retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Also on the property are two non-contributing resources, a multi-car frame garage and an in-ground swimming pool.

General Description:

Legg's Dependence, also known as the William Porter Farm, is situated on a 5.06-acre parcel of land bordering Long Creek, a tributary of Shipping Creek and Eastern Bay, south of Stevensville on Kent Island, Queen Anne's County, Maryland. The two-and-a-half, three-bay center hall plan brick house faces west with the principal gable roof oriented on a north/south axis. The house and its 5.06-acre parcel is centered within a subdivision of the farm fields that once surrounded the house.

The Legg's Dependence house was built in several stages beginning around 1760-80 with later modifications dating from four principal building programs. The eighteenth-century portions include the first story walls of the main block, built in all-header bond on the creek elevation and Flemish bond on the remaining sides. The main block has an English bond foundation, defined by a plain water table. The cellar is partially excavated. The pre-Revolutionary War brick house, initially built as a single story structure, was enlarged later in the eighteenth century with a single-story all-header and Flemish bond brick wing to the north. The second major alteration took place around 1840 when the main block was raised to a two-and-a-half story height in Flemish and common bonds, and the interior of the eighteenth-century house was refitted with mid nineteenth-century Greek Revival woodwork. It was at this time that the principal orientation of the house was shifted from the creek elevation to the land approach. Late in the nineteenth century the roof was reworked with extended eaves, exposed rafter tails and five enlarged dormers, and around the same time a Victorian porch was built across the west elevation of the main house. Finally, during the mid twentieth century a single-story concrete block garage was built on the north gable end of the eighteenth-century wing, thereby yielding the three-part form that the house retains to this day.

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The west (main) façade is a three-bay elevation with a center entrance and flanking six-over-six sash windows. A split leaf front door is topped by a three-light transom. Sheltering the split leaf door entrance and the adjacent windows is a turned post Victorian hip roofed porch enriched with sawn corner brackets and a centered cross gable. The porch roof is covered with a sheathing of standing seam metal. The second story, laid in Flemish bond, is defined by three six-over-six sash windows. The top of the wall surface is finished with corbelled brick sawtooth cornice, which is now partly obscured by the extended eaves of the rebuilt roof. The edge of the roof is finished with exposed rafter tails. Three gable roofed dormers fitted with six-over-six sash and extended eaves define the asphalt shingled roof.

The south gable end, laid in the combination of Flemish and six-course common bonds, has a bulkhead cellar entrance on the southwest corner and pairs of six-over-six sash windows on the first and second floors. Each of the window openings is spanned by a brick jack arch. There are no windows that pierce the upper gable end. The interior end brick chimney is finished with a two-course cap.

The east (rear) elevation of the main block is partly covered by a single-story gable roofed frame addition that covers the center bay. The all-header bond first story has six-over-six sash window openings spanned by brick jack arches. Distinctive to the center doorway is a brick jack arch with an undercut segmental arch. The wide doorway is fitted with a replacement door. Piercing the wall to each side are window openings reduced in size during the 1840s and now spanned with brick jack arches. The window openings are fitted with six-over-six sash. Three six-over-six sash windows, featuring brick jack arches, light the second floor. Two gable roofed dormers define the roof.

The north gable end of the main block is largely covered by the single-story header and Flemish bond one-room plan wing. When the wing was erected two gable end windows in the main block were bricked up. Like the rest of the house the roof of the main block is finished with an extended eave, open soffit, and interior end brick stack.

The single-story header and Flemish bond wing, currently serving as the kitchen, has an exposed brick wall surface on its west elevation and a partially exposed wall section on the east side as well. On the east wall the all-header bond wall construction is exposed as is a jack arch with an undercut segmental arch similar to the center doorway arch on the main block. A frame shed roofed addition covers the remaining east side wall. On the west side a center doorway is spanned with a rowlock row segmental arch, and the wide opening is flanked by six-over-six sash windows. The base of the steeply pitched gable roof is finished with a boxed cornice. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Extending from the north gable end of the kitchen wing is a single-story concrete block garage that has been covered with plain weatherboards.

The interior of the main block was thoroughly reworked during the 1840s with new floors and Greek Revival inspired woodwork. A stud wall partition was introduced at this time, thereby transforming the old hall/parlor plan to a center hall plan with a new open string staircase. The brick walled partition on the north side was retrimmed with Greek Revival moldings with a six-panel door opening into the former "parlor" and new dining room. The ground floor window openings were reduced in width and trimmed corner block surrounds. The staircase is distinguished by a boldly turned

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walnut newel post, tapered maple balusters with tiger maple figuring, and a walnut handrail that ramps to the first landing post. The stair stringer is embellished with a mid nineteenth-century scroll or wave pattern decoration. Access underneath the stair is provided by a two-panel Greek Revival door.

The north and south rooms retain mid nineteenth century woodwork around its hall doors and six-over-six sash windows. Unusual to the window surrounds are rectangular panels with Greek moldings at the level of each window sill. The chimney breasts were reworked during the 1980s with large fireboxes spanned by three-tier rowlock row segmental arches. In the dining room, a lateral partition was introduced, thereby creating a narrow passage from the center hall to the kitchen.

The second floor is divided into three principal rooms disposed around the second floor hall. Six-panel doors open into the north and south chambers which flank a second floor bathroom in between. The mid nineteenth-century staircase was built across the center second floor window opening, which retains a plain corner block surround. The stringer above the second floor landing is plain. The second floor rooms are relatively plain. A Victorian mantel with turned spindles flanking the firebox distinguishes the south chamber.

The third floor or attic is finished with Greek Revival two-panel doors opening into the north and south rooms. The five dormers retain their mid nineteenth-century framing members, which were later encased when the dormers were widened around the turn of the twentieth century.

The north wing was significantly reworked during the 1980s when a modern kitchen was installed. Several of the second floor joists were removed and left out in a plan to create an open "cathedral-like" ceiling, and a circular wooden staircase was installed in the northeast corner. (The current owners plan to reverse these later alterations in a larger program to restore the house.) Access into the roof structure above the second floor loft reveals that the eighteenth-century common rafter roof system assembled with oak lumber and wrought-iron nails remains intact.

Standing north of the house is a modern, single-story multi-car, gable-roofed frame garage erected on a perpendicular roof axis to the main house. The garage is covered with plain weatherboard siding. The in-ground swimming pool is located a distance from the house off the southeast corner.

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1760- c. 1890

Significant Dates

c. 1760-80, original construction

c. 1840, alteration and reorientation

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record
- # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

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Summary Statement of Significance:

The house known as Legg's Dependence is architecturally significant under Criterion C for aspects of its design and construction. The initial hall/parlor plan dwelling, built c. 1760-80, is one of only three buildings in Queen Anne's County to exhibit all-header bond, a type of brick wall construction characteristic of several gentry-level dwellings erected in Annapolis during the third quarter of the eighteenth century. At Legg's Dependence, two all-header bond brick walls have survived, one in nearly pristine condition with original tooled joints and a well crafted doorway jack arch, which has a distinctive segmental arched undercut finish. The east elevation of the adjacent wing has an all-header bond wall and one exposed jack arch with a undercut segmental arch, however the majority of this wall is now covered by a later shed roofed addition. These expensive and labor intensive masonry details indicate the original house was intended to face east and the water access on Long Creek.

The house is architecturally important for its nineteenth-century modifications as well since the alterations reflect a response to shifting trends in transportation, agriculture, commerce and social norms in the county, state and nation. By the 1840s, roads had eclipsed the water as the principal mode of transportation within the region, prompting the owners of Legg's Dependence to redefine the principal elevation from the east water approach to the west land entrance. The reorientation of the house was translated inside as well with a repositioned stair in a formal center hall. The partition on the south side of the hall is a stud partition that was inserted to subdivide the larger dimensioned hall of the eighteenth-century dwelling. The stair was oriented to face the land side doorway with its distinctive split leaf construction. The mid-nineteenth-century reorientation of the house was underscored in the last decade of the century with the construction of a fancy turned post front porch, featuring sawn brackets and a center cross gable.

Resource History and Historic Context:

Construction of the eighteenth-century portions of the nominated house, located on property known in the nineteenth century as Legg's Dependence, is credited to a prominent Kent Island planter, Jacob Carter, who owned and operated a sizable plantation on Long Creek between 1740 and his death in 1793. Jacob Carter's inheritance from his father "John Carter of Kent Island," included parts of tracts of land known as "Oar Mines" and "Coppages Range," while his brother John received the land where their father dwelt known as "Craney Neck containing 170 acres & also part of a Tract of Land called Coppages Range." Other bequests to juvenile sons, Valentine and Henry, involved additional properties known as "The Ridge" and "Matapax."¹ The total gifted acreage through John Carter's 1740 will, although not entirely

¹ Queen Anne's County Will, Box 2, Folder 85 in original wills, written 15 May 1740. Maryland State Archives.

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specified, included over 700 acres bordering Long Creek and extending on either side of the main road leading through Kent Island. Son John Carter died around 1751, which triggered an evaluation of his lands through the office of Queen Anne's county court. The officials charged with the duty to appraise the plantation of John Carter, son of John Carter, dec'd, stated

We the subscribers did on the eighteenth day of December 1751 enter on the afd Lands...and found them in Repair as follows, vizt. As to the Dwelling Plantation with one dwelling house thirty six feet long & eighteen feet wide with brick Gable ends plank floors above and below wanting some small repairs, as to one old citchen (sic) thirty feet long & fifteen feet wide & very much out of repair, to Logg Quarter sixteen feet square, to 1 Corn house sixteen feet long & six feet wide, to a small milk house eight feet long and six feet wide, to two tobacco houses thirty feet long & twenty feet with each wanting repairs, to 1 old dwelling house twenty feet long & sixteen feet wide & one old Logg house twenty long & fifteen feet wide the Loggs not hewed, to fifty five old Apple trees and twenty eight young ditto²

This description details the house of John Carter as a brick-ended frame dwelling, which stood on the property known as Craney Neck, located on the west side of the main road and adjacent to Craney Creek. This description effectively eliminated John Carter as the possible owner and builder of the nominated house. Jacob Carter resided on the lands known as "Oar Mines" and "Coppages Range," which in property descriptions border Long Creek on the east side of the main road. In 1783 Jacob Carter was assessed for both tracts, totaling 230 acres, along with twelve slaves and an assortment of cattle and horses. The total assessment for valued at L929, the highest sum for any of the Carter family plantations on Kent Island.

Jacob Carter occupied the Long Creek plantation until his death in 1793, and by the vehicle of his will, he devised "my dwelling plantation with all Lands adjoining thereto that I have," to his son, James Evans Carter,³ who had added to the family holdings with a purchase of a tract of land called "Indian Springs" from John Coppage in 1787.⁴ In 1797 the combined tracts of Indian Springs, Ore Mines, and Coppages Range were devised in James Evans Carter's will to his son of the same name with the caveat that the land would pass to daughters Ann and Rebecca in the event of James Evans Carter's premature death. Although the date of James Evans Carter's young death has not been determined, the Long Creek lands did pass to Ann Carter, who married Samuel Roberts, and Rebecca Evans Carter, who married Philemon B. Hopper. In 1817, the two couples, the Roberts of Talbot County and the Hoppers, who remained in Queen Anne's County, sold their interests in the Kent Island plantation to Major

² Queen Anne's County Land Record, Valuation of John Carter, D/69, 24 March 1752.

³ Queen Anne's County Will Book, RW 1/70, proved 25 November 1793. Queen Anne's County Courthouse.

⁴ Queen Anne's County Land Record, CD 2/275, 25 May 1787, John Coppage to James Evans Carter, Indian Springs.

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Thomas Emory for \$5,000.⁵ A clause in the conveyance stipulated a reserve of the "*family graveyard of the late Jacob and James Carter*." Unfortunately, the location of these burials has not been determined.

During Emory ownership of the Long Creek plantation, which stretched from 1817 to 1847, the old eighteenth-century brick house was substantially enlarged and reworked. The orientation of the house was shifted to the land approach, and a full second story and attic were built atop the walls of the header and Flemish bond hall/parlor plan house. The interior was refitted with Greek Revival inspired woodwork characteristic of the 1840s. This plantation, however, was not the principal Emory family seat as indicated in an 1831 mortgage to the Farmers Bank of Maryland, which identified property on the east side of the Chester River and the north side of Corsica Creek as the main dwelling plantation.⁶ Thomas Emory, identified at different times with a variety of military ranks, figured prominently in the history of Queen Anne's County.⁷ It is quite likely that the Kent Island plantation house was improved as the residence of Thomas Emory's son, William H. Emory.

In 1847, William H. Emory, living in Washington, D.C. at the time, conveyed the Kent Island plantation to John C. Legg for the sum of \$7,083.21, a relatively high sum that would suggest a well improved property. The plantation, at this time, was being called "Legg's Dependence" in an effort to consolidate five tract names under a single survey.⁸ John C. Legg and his wife Rebecca owned and farmed the Legg's Dependence property through the mid nineteenth century and remained there until their deaths. The estate inventory drawn together on the occasion of John C. Legg's death points to a variety of activities that took place on the farm as well as on Long Creek. His movable estate was

⁵ Queen Anne's County Land Record, TM 1/373, 23 May 1817.

⁶ Queen Anne's County Land Record, TM 5/567, 19 April 1831.

⁷ Frederic Emory, *Queen Anne's County, Maryland: Its Early History and Development*. Queenstown, Maryland: Queen Anne Press, 1981.

⁸ Queen Anne's County Land Record, JT 5/352, 29 October 1847.

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valued at \$1,387.70 with over 40% invested in livestock; horses, oxen, cows, pigs, and sheep.⁹ His "Buggy Wagon" was another significant item, valued at \$75. John C. Legg grew a variety of foodstuffs; including corn and wheat, which are referred to in the inventory with a corn sheller and wheat fan among the farm implements as well as a lot of corn and fifty bushels of wheat seeded. John C. Legg also worked the water with a pair of oyster tongs most likely associated with a "canoe," valued at \$5.

Following John C. Legg's death, his wife remained on the farm for a few more years, dying in 1874. After her death the farm was acquired by John Franklin Legg, who purchased the remaining interests of the other heirs in 1876.¹⁰ "Frank" Legg is designated on the 1877 Kent Island district map in the Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson Atlas.¹¹ Three years later, Frank Legg and his wife, Julia, mortgaged the farm for \$2,754, conveying title to William D. Taylor.¹² The farm remained under Legg family control until 1895 when proceedings were brought against the Leggs, resulting in sale of the farm.¹³ In that year, William D. Taylor sold the Legg's Dependence farm to James Benjamin Bright, who held title to the property for six years,¹⁴ selling the property to William E. H. Porter in 1901.¹⁵ The Victorian modifications to the house were accomplished by either Bright between 1895 and 1901, or perhaps by William E. H. Porter after 1901. Porter family tenure in the creek farm lasted until 1977 when it was sold by Elsie R. M. Porter to Shipping Creek Joint Venture.¹⁶ The present owners purchased the house and 5.06 acres on the creek in August 2001.¹⁷

⁹ Inventory of John C. Legg, dated 15 February 1870, Vertical file in the Register of Wills office, Centreville.

¹⁰ Queen Anne's County Land Record, JW 6/313, 6 June 1876.

¹¹ John L. Graham, ed. *The 1877 Atlases and Other Early Maps of the Eastern Shore of Maryland*. Wicomico County Bicentennial Committee, pp. 134-35.

¹² Queen Anne's County Land Record, JW 10/107, 22 November 1879.

¹³ Queen Anne's County Land Record, WHC 3/59, 28 June 1895.

¹⁴ Queen Anne's County Land Records, WHC 3/171-72, 29 July 1895.

¹⁵ Queen Anne's County Land Record, JEG 2/267, 5 September 1901.

¹⁶ Queen Anne's County Land Record, CWC 121/488, 15 June 1977.

¹⁷ Queen Anne's County Land Record, SM 833/433, 30 August 2001.

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Major Bibliographical References:

Assessment of 1783, Queen Anne's County, Island District (including Walsey, Upper and Lower Hundreds) Maryland State Archives.

Emory, Frederic. *Queen Anne's County, Maryland: Its History and Development*. Queenstown, Maryland: Queen Anne Press, 1981.

Graham, John L. ed. *The 1877 Atlases of the Eastern Shore of Maryland*, Wicomico County Bicentennial Committee, 1976,

Queen Anne's County Land Records, various volumes, Centreville, Maryland.

Queen Anne's County Probate Records, various volumes, Centreville, Maryland.

Ridout, Orlando, V, Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form, QA-206, 24 August 1978.

Shoch, Mildred C. *Of History and Houses: A Kent Island Heritage*, Queenstown, Maryland: Queen Anne Press, 1982, pp. 74-75.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning for the same at a point at the intersection of the division line between Lot 17 of a plat entitled, Long Creek farm, (see M.W.M. 183/275) with the easternmost side of Long Creek Drive, thence leaving said beginning point so fixed and binding on the easternmost side of the aforesaid Long Creek Drive the following two (2) courses and distances: North 12 degrees 27 minutes 18 seconds East 25.0 feet to a point, thence with the arc of a curve to the left 102.05 feet side curve having a radius length of 60.0 feet and being described by a chord of North 53 degrees 43 minutes 39 seconds East 90.19 feet, thence leaving the aforesaid Long Creek Drive and binding on the division line between Lot 1-A and the herein described lands as shown on aforementioned plat the following two (2) courses and distances: North 70 degrees East 344.93 feet to a point and South 75 degrees 57 minutes 13 seconds East 658 feet, more or less, to a point on the approximate mean high water line of Long Creek, thence leaving the aforesaid Lot 1-A and binding on the aforesaid mean high water line of Long Creek in a general southeasterly direction 231 feet more or less, to a point, thence leaving the aforesaid mean high water line and binding on the division line between Lot 16, the aforementioned Lot 17 of Long Creek farm, and herein described lands, North 79 degrees 48 minutes 22 seconds West 1088 feet, more or less to a place of beginning, passing in transit an iron rod found 927.17 feet from the end thereof, containing in all 5.06 acres more or less as described by McCrone, Incorporated and recorded in Queen Anne's County Land Record, 833/434.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property, 5.06 acres, represents the remnant of the property historically associated with the resource. Shipping Creek forms the historic eastern boundary; the property is surrounded on the other three sides by a residential subdivision created in 1987.

Legg's Dependence, QA-206

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5.06 acres

UTM References Kent Island, MD quad

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	1 8	3 8 3 2 9 2	4 3 0 8 5 7 5	3							
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing				
2				4							

☐ See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul B. Touart, Architectural Historian

Organization Private Consultant

date 10/20/2002

street & number Cedar Hill, P. O. Box 5

telephone 410-651-1094

city or town Westover

state Maryland

zip code 21871

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

name Mr. and Mrs. Brian Lees

street & number 200 Long Creek Court

telephone 443-249-0158

city or town Stevensville

state Maryland

zip code 21666-2960

Paperwork Reduction Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

C H

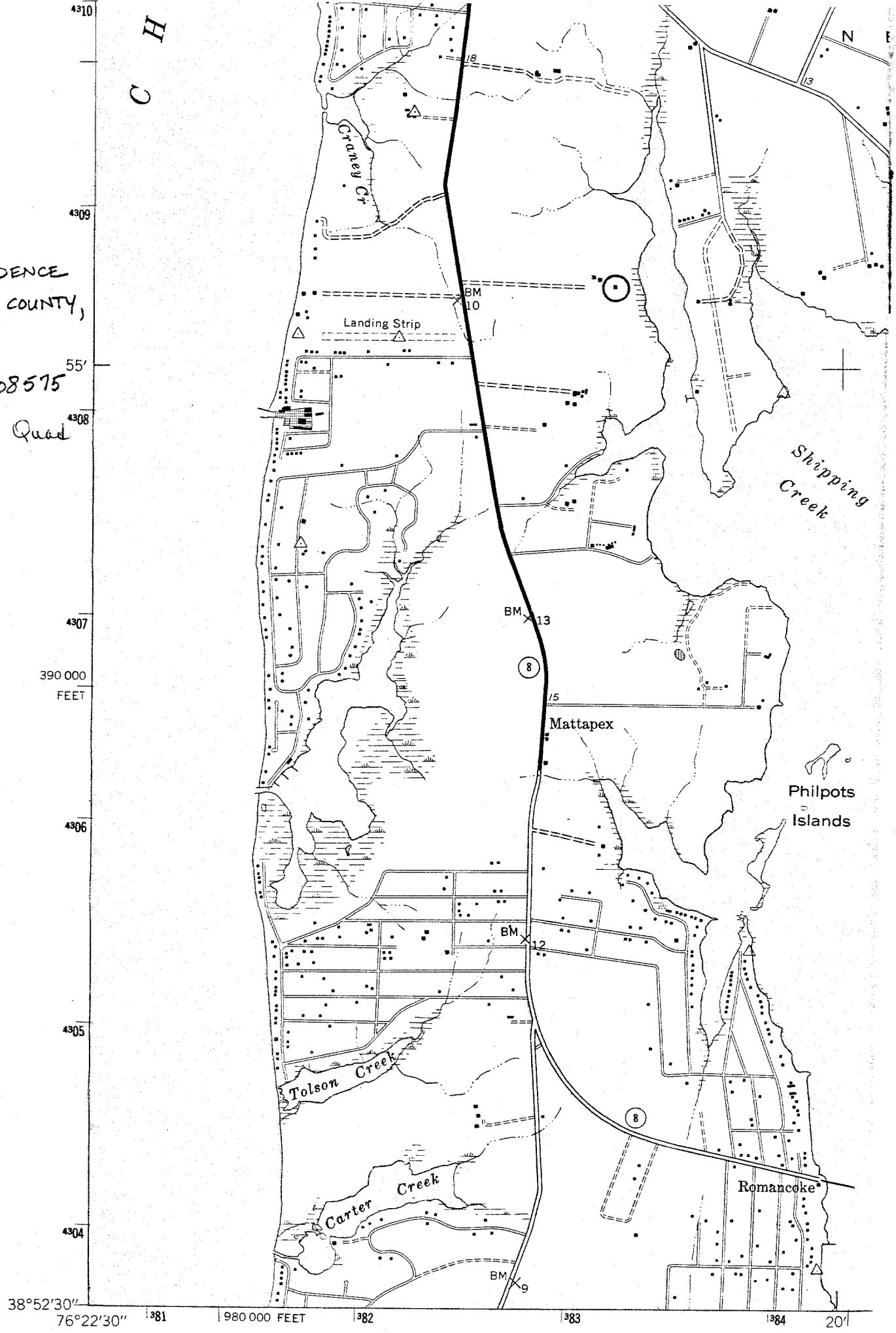
QA-206

LEGG'S DEPENDENCE

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY,
MARYLAND

18-383292-4308575

Kent Island Quad



390 000
FEET

38°52'30" 76°22'30" 381 980 000 FEET 382 383 384 20'

Mapped by the Army Map Service



QA-206

LEGG'S DEPENDENCE

STEVENSVILLE VI., QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD.

WEST ELEVATION

10/02, PAUL TOURNAI, PHOTOGRAPHED

NEG. / PAUL TOURNAI

1 OF 14



QA-206

LEGS DEPENDENCE

STEVENSVILLE VII, QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD.

NORTHWEST ELEVATION

10/02, PAUL TOUART, PITHING RAPID

NEF PAUL TOUART

2 OF 14



QA-206

LEGG'S DEPENDENCE

STEVENSVILLE VIC, QUEEN ANNE'S CO, MD.

WEST ELEVATION OF NORTH WING

10/02, PAUL TOWART, PHOTOGRAPHIC

NEG. / PAUL TOWART

3 OF 14



QA-206

LEGG'S DEPENDENCE

STEVENSVILLE VII, QUEEN ANNE'S C., MD.

EAST ELEVATION

10/02, PAUL TONART, PHOTOGRAPHER

NFZ, / PAUL TONART

4 OF 14



GA-206

LEGG'S DEPENDENCE

STEVENSVILLE VIC, QUEEN ANNE'S CO, MD.

NORTHEAST EAVE AND GABLE END DETAIL

10/02, PAUL TOWART, PHOTOGRAPHED

NEG / PAUL TOWART

5 of 14



QA-206

LEGG'S DEPENDENCE

STEVENSVILLE VIC., QUEEN ANNE'S C., MD.

JACK ARCH ON EAST ELEV. OF MAIN BLOCK

10/02, PAUL TOWNT, PHOTOGRAPHER

NEG./ PAUL TOWNT

6 of 14



GA-206

LEGG'S DEPENDENCE
STEVENSVILLE VIC.,

QUEEN ANNE'S CO. MD

SIX-OVER-SIX SHEET SET WITHIN
HARDEN BOND WALL

10/02, PAUL TOWNT, PHOTO.

NET/ PAUL TOWNT

7 or 14



GA-206

LEGS DEPENDENCE

STEVENSVILLE VII., QUEEN ANNE'S CO. MD

HEADER BOARD AND WINDOW
OF NORTH WING - EAST ELEV.

10/02, PAUL TOUTANT, PITOTULKANE

NEAR PAUL TOUTANT

8 OF 14



QA-206

LEGG'S DEPENDENCE

STEVENSVILLE VIC, GUEN ANNE'S
LU MD

DOUBLE-LEAF FRONT DOORS

10/02, PAUL TOUART, PHOTOGRAPHIC

NET. / PAUL TOUART

9 OK 14



GA-206

LEGG'S DEPENDENCE

STEVENSVILLE VII., QUEEN ANNE'S
CO. MD

STAIRCASE

10/02, PAUL TOWARD, PHOTO.

NEE/ PAUL TOWARD

10 OF 14



QA-206

LEGS DEPENDENCE

STEVENSVILLE VIC. QUEEN ANNE'S Cr, MD.

STAIRCASE WITH CLOSET

10/02, PAUL TOWARD, PITTSV.

NET. / PAUL TOWARD

11 02 14



QA-206

LEGG'S DEPENDENCE

STEVENSVILLE VIR.

GREEN ANNIE'S C. MS.

STAIRCASE DETAIL

10/02, PAUL TOURNET, PHOTO.

NEG. / PAUL TOURNET

12 OF 14



QA-206

LEGGS DEPENDENCE

STEVENSVILLE VIC., QUEEN ANNE'S C. MS.

GARAGE. SOUTH ELEVATION

10/02, PAUL TOUART, PITUITARY ADENOMA

NEG. / PAUL TOUART

13 02 14



QA-206

LEGG'S DEPENDENCE

STEVENSVILLE VIC., QUEEN ANNE'S CO. MD.

YARD WITH POOL AND VIEW OF LONG CREEK

10/02, PAUL TOWNST, PHOTOGRAPHIC

NEG./ PAUL TOWNST

14 OF 14

QA-206

William Porter Farm
Romance vicinity
Private

circa 1760-1780

The brick house on the William Porter Farm began as a story-and-a-half house constructed circa 1760-1780. The front facade of the original house is laid in all-header bond, one of five recorded examples of this bonding pattern in the county. Soon after the main house was completed, a 1 1/2 story brick wing was added, also with a header-bond facade. In the second quarter of the 19th century, probably circa 1840, the main house was raised to 2 1/2 stories and the interior was completely renovated.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

William Porter farm

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

East side of Maryland Route 8

CITY, TOWN

Romanceoke

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

☒ VICINITY OF

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Queen Anne's

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☒ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☐ OCCUPIED☒ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☐ PARK☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☒ OTHER: vacant**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Shipping Creek Joint Venture

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

c/o Samuel Ivery, 144 Duke of Gloucester Street

CITY, TOWN

Annapolis

☐ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21401

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Queen Anne's County Courthouse

Liber #: CWC 121

Folio #: 488

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Centreville

STATE

Maryland 21617

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

QA-206

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT
☒ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The William Porter farm is situated on the east side of Route 8 between Stevensville and Romancoke. The house faces east, overlooking the western branch of Shipping Creek.

Built of brick, the present dwelling consists of a two-and-one-half story, three bay house with a one story, three bay wing on the north gable. A cinder block garage on the north gable and a shed roof addition on the east facade of the wing have been added more recently.

At least four successive stages of construction can be identified for the house. The original house was one-and-one-half stories high, three bays wide, and one room deep. The principal facade faces east, toward Shipping Creek, and is laid in all header bond above a plain water table, with the foundation laid in Flemish bond. The west facade and both gable walls are laid in Flemish bond above an English bond foundation.

The east and west facades have wide central doors flanked by six-over-six windows. On the south gable, single six-over-six windows flank the

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.1 DESCRIPTION

flush chimney. A bulkhead entrance on the southwest corner of the south gable provides access to a shallow cellar under the south portion of the house.

The one story wing projects from the north gable of the house. It is three bays wide and one room deep. The east facade is laid in all-header bond above a plain water table and a Flemish bond foundation. The west facade is laid in Flemish bond both above and below the water table. The north gable wall has been rebuilt in common bond. There are no openings in this wall. A brick stove chimney rises on the interior of the north wall, probably replacing a large kitchen fireplace and chimney.

The east facade of the wing has a pair of doors in the south and center bays, and a small six-over-six window in the north bay. The south door may have been a window originally, but the shed roof addition covers any evidence of an alteration. The west facade has a wide central door, with a six-over-six window in the north bay and a nine-over-six window in the south bay. The latter of these windows has been enlarged to its present size. Evidence of an earlier opening can be seen on the left side of the

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.2 DESCRIPTION

jamb, and the flat jack arch does not match the segmental arched openings used elsewhere on the wing.

Although little more than the brick shell remains of the earliest house, the use of header-bond would suggest a date of circa 1760-1780 for the main house. The wing was constructed after the main house was completed, but the use of header bond suggests that it was an early addition, perhaps within ten years of the main house. It has been suggested that the wing was constructed concurrently or immediately after the main house, but several factors argue against this theory. The water table is carried across the north gable of the main house, leaving an awkward shelf in the south room of the wing. Bricked in gable windows in the north wall of the main house are almost completely covered by the roof of the wing. It seems highly unlikely that the builder had plans for a wing already in mind when he built the main house.

The third period of construction occurred circa 1835-1845. At that time, the main house was raised to two-and-one-half stories using lighter colored brick laid in Flemish bond on the facades and

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.3 DESCRIPTION

six-course common bond on the gables. A corbeled brick sawtooth cornice embellishes both facades of the main house. The fenestration pattern of the original house was duplicated on the second floor, with three six-over-six windows on each facade and a pair of smaller six-over-six windows on the south gable. There are no windows in the upper gable at either end of the house. There are three gable roof dormer windows symmetrically arranged on the west facade. On the east facade there are only two, the middle dormer was omitted because of its proximity to the stair landing. All interior trim dates to this period of construction.

The fourth period of construction occurred in the late 19th or early 20th century, and may actually have amounted to a series of alterations and additions. A one story porch with a peaked central gable over the door and turned posts was built across the west facade. Although the framing of the roof on the main house appears to be intact to the circa 1840 period, the eaves were altered. The rafter ends are exposed at the eaves along both facades, and the last rafter pair on each gable oversails. The dormers

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.4 DESCRIPTION

were enlarged, with their eaves and gables finished in similar fashion. These dormers are unusual in that they are constructed around the smaller, earlier dormers. These have remained intact, except for their sash, inside the later work.

Either at this time, or subsequent to these alterations, a frame shed roof lean-to was constructed on the east facade of the wing. A trap door in the floor of this lean-to allows access to a brick-lined well.

The interior of the house dates to the circa 1840 alterations, suggesting that the house was completely renovated at that time, whether due to a fire, deterioration, or simply a change of taste is unclear.

The main house is laid out in a center-hall plan, with a single room on either side of the hall. The west door is the main entrance, consisting of double doors with a transom above. The east entrance is a single door with sidelights and transom. An open-string stair rises along the south wall of the hall to a landing on the east wall, then turns and rises to the second floor hall.

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.5. DESCRIPTION

The turned newels and plain hand-rail are walnut. The simple tapered ballusters are tiger maple, although they have been painted white on the first floor. The first floor stair-ends are finished with "wave-pattern" brackets. On the second floor the carriage piece is left plain, without brackets, and is painted and grained an ochre color.

There is a single fireplace centered on the gable wall of each first floor room. In the south room, the fireplace is flanked by six-over-six windows. A light partition which does not extend to the ceiling has been installed in this room, creating a narrow room along the east wall.

The north room remains unpartitioned, with a closet to the left of the fireplace, and a door to the wing in the alcove to the right.

The mantels on the first floor are rather simple, with plain pilasters having molded caps, a plain tympanum, and a heavy shelf supported by Greek ovolo moldings. The window and door surrounds on the first floor consist of rabbeted architraves with rosette corner blocks. A narrow panel with Greek moldings is set horizontally below the sill.

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.6 DESCRIPTION

The second floor retains the same basic plan as the first floor, except that a small unheated room has been worked into the west end of the stair hall, and projects slightly into the north room. There are small fireplaces centered on each gable wall with plain mantels. The window and door surrounds are also plain, except for a hole drilled in the center of the corner blocks.

The third floor consists of a central stair hall with flanking rooms. Light is provided by one dormer on each facade in the north and south rooms, and a single dormer on the west facade wall of the stair hall. These are rather curious because the original circa 1840 dormers have been encased by slightly larger, early 20th century gable roof dormers.

There are two rooms on the first floor of the wing, and an attic above. Access to the attic is through a trap door in the north room, but this door is blocked and it was not possible to examine the roof area. The two rooms are not on the same level, the north room being one step lower than the south room, which is in turn three steps lower than the main house. A square stove chimney on the center

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.7 DESCRIPTION

of the north gable wall probably replaces the original kitchen fireplace. There is no evidence to indicate when this gable wall was rebuilt, or to what degree it was changed.

There is a shallow cellar under the south half of the main house, reached through a bulkhead entrance on the southwest corner of the south gable. The cellar is separated from a crawl space under the north half of the house by a brick partition wall. This wall is laid in English bond, and though it is not keyed into the side walls of the main foundation, it seems probable that it is either original or a very early addition. Both chimney bases have deep, arched recesses.

A small cemetery is located in a grove of trees to the southwest of the house.

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The house on the William Porter farm is interesting for a variety of reasons. It is one of only three known examples of header bond brickwork in Queen Anne's County, and a rare example of header bond used on a story-and-a-half house. The brickwork is in excellent condition, with the tooled mortar joints remaining untampered and in need of only minor repair. The interior, dating to circa 1840, is virtually intact throughout the entire house. Of particular interest is one section of stair on the second floor where the carriage and newels have not been painted, leaving the grained ochre stair ends and turned, tiger maple ballusters visible.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Orlando Ridout V, Historic Sites Surveyor

ORGANIZATION

Queen Anne's County Historical Society

DATE

8/24/78

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Centreville

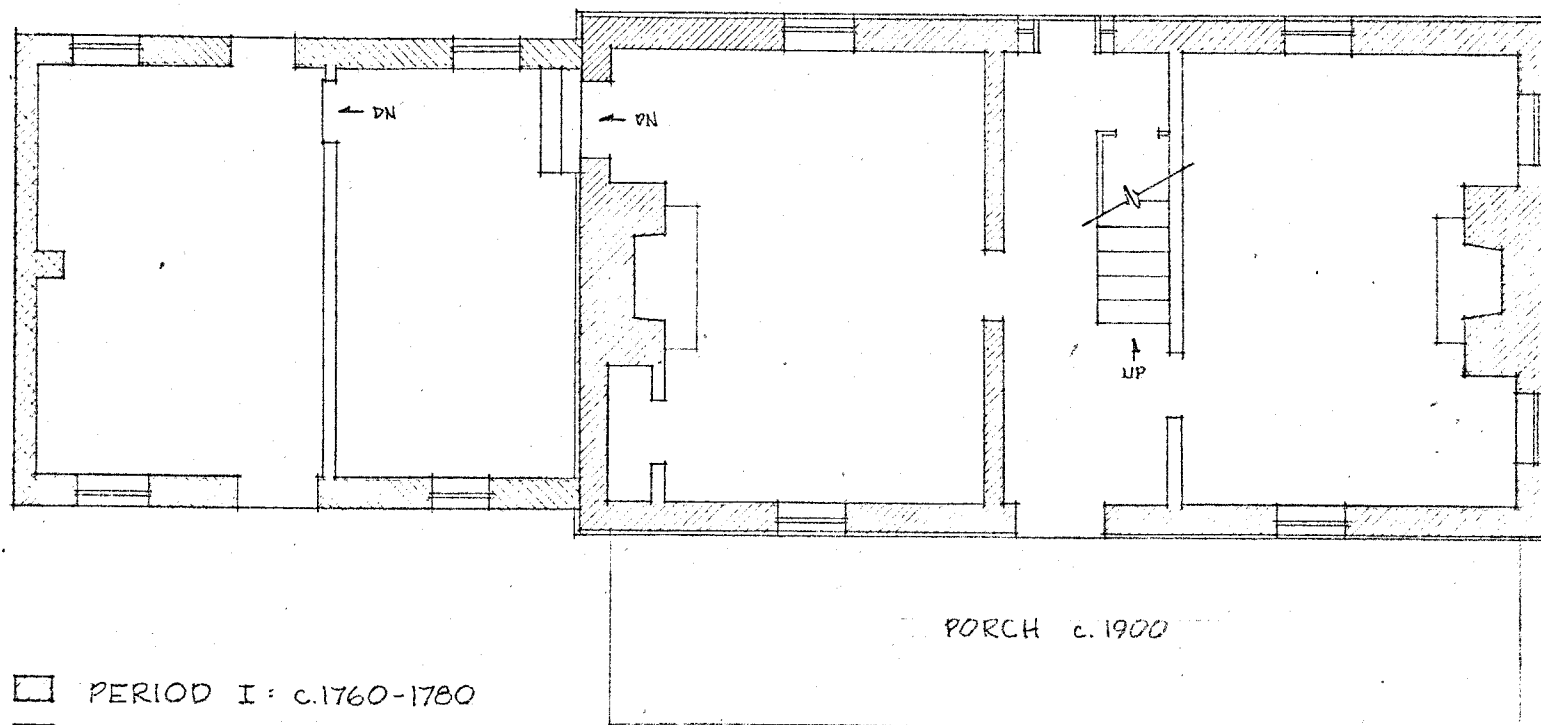
STATE

Maryland

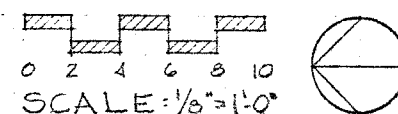
The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438



- PERIOD I: c. 1760-1780
- ▨ PERIOD II: c. 1770-1790
- ▩ PERIOD III: c. 1850-1900

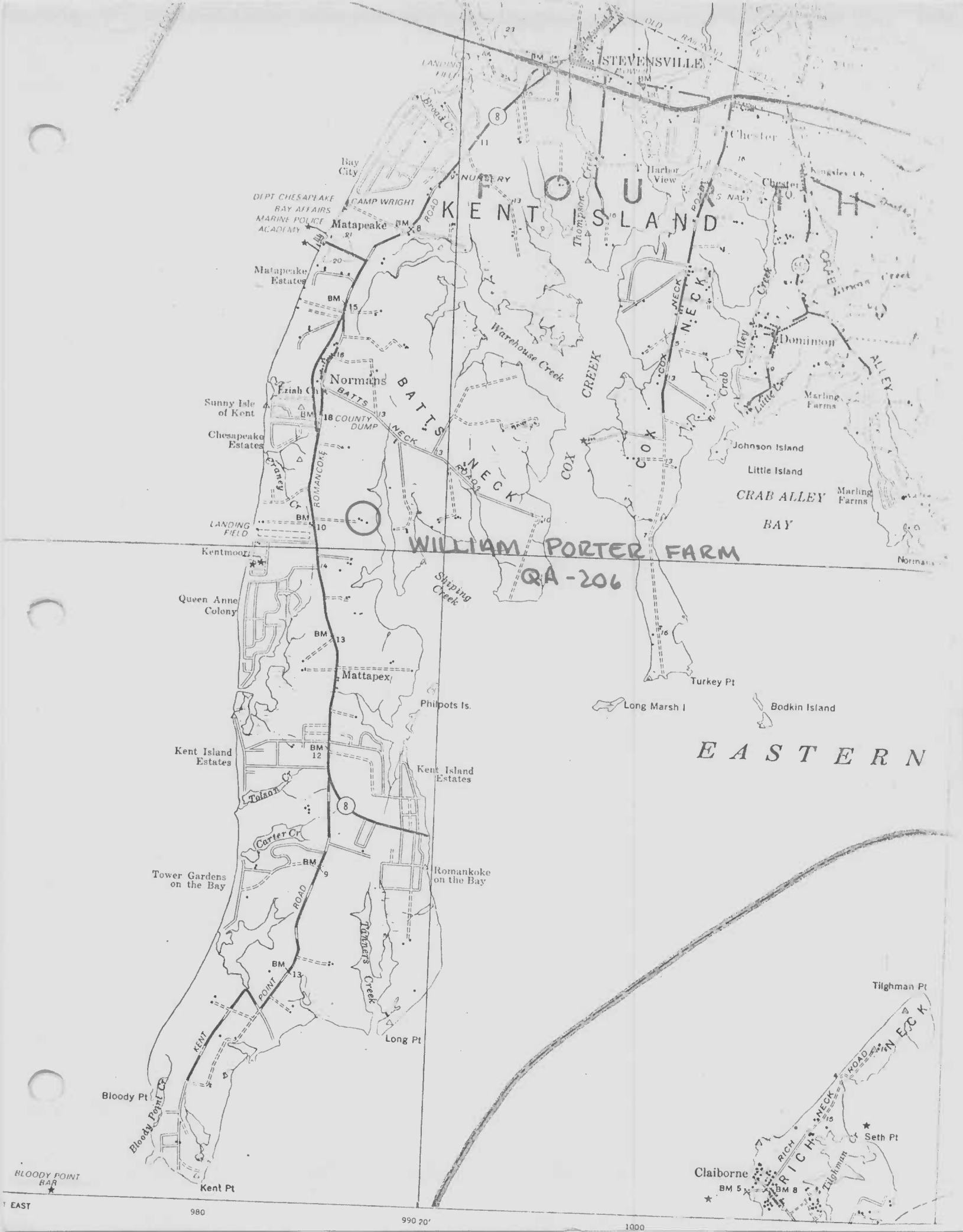


ORLANDO RIDOUT V

QA-206

WILLIAM E. PORTER FARM
KENT ISLAND, MARYLAND

JUNE 13, 1978



BLOODY POINT BAR

EAST

980

990 20'

1000

QA-706
(William E. Porter Farm)
Legg's Dependence

Mary McCarthy
Spring/Summer 2003
Digital color photo on file at MHT



QA-206
(William E. Porter Farm)
Legg's Dependence

Mary McCarthy
Spring/Summer 2003
Digital color photo on file at MHT





QA-206



QA-206



QA-206



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